played an insignificant role in the so-called "heavy" industries. This is by no means justified by the facts. Many Eastern European Jews are coal-miners, like then-neighbours ; while the development of the mining industry in Germany (for example) owed a good deal to the Friedlaender-Fuld family. Similarly, Frankfort's pre-eminent position as a manufacturing city is largely due to the fact that it had an intelligent and industrious Jewish population. Nothing in its earlier history marked it out as a manufacturing (as distinct from financial) centre: but to-day the ring of factories that surrounds it owes its origin in a majority of cases to Jewish effort. (A secondary result of this was that for a long time Frankfort led Europe in Social Welfare work.) Another section of this work dealt with the participation of the Jews in establishing the chemical industry—Adolf Frank in Germany and the Mond family in England doing particu-larly important work in this connexion. The develop-ment of the electrical industry, with its far-reaching results on social as well as economic life, owed an enormous amount to Emil Rathenau, founder of the German Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft, who to-day may perhaps be said to have his counterpart in England in the person of Lord Hirst.

This type of activity may be paralleled all over the world, but a few illustrations only must suffice. One of the staple South African products to-day is mohair. This

was originally exported only from Asia Minor, to which the breeding of the Angora goat was jealously confined by the Turks. Numerous experiments had been made to introduce the industry to South Africa, where climatic conditions were not dissimilar from those in Anatolia, but without success. At last, after the Crimean War, Adolph Mosenthal (a brother of the Austrian dramatist, Solomon von Mosenthal) managed to bring to the Colony,